

specimens; Tullytown, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, July 9, 1922, on flowers of *Pontederia cordata*, two specimens [Collection H. L. Viereck]; Castle Valley, Bucks Co., Pennsylvania, July 16, 1922, seven specimens [F. Haimbach]; Hampton, New Hampshire, July 17, 1910, No. 76, S. A. Shaw, [U. S. N. M.].

Comparison of these species with *Halictoides dentiventris* Nylander, determined by Friese, the genotype of *Halictoides*, reveals at least a subgeneric difference in the shape of the head, etc. *H. dentiventris* Nyl. has simple hind coxae in the male, a radically different set of genitalia and a simple sixth sternite than in *Conohalictoides*.

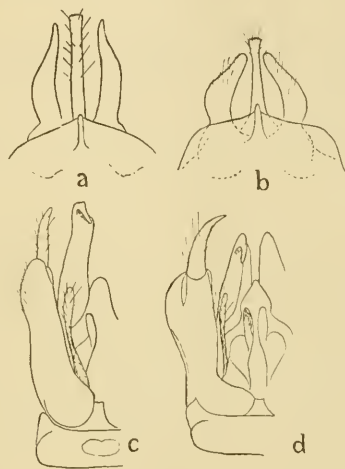


Fig. 1. Details of *Conohalictoides*: a=sixth, seventh and eighth sternites of *C. novaeangliae*; b=sixth, seventh and eighth sternites of *C. monardae*; c=hypopygium of *C. novaeangliae*; d=hypopygium of *C. monardae*.

NOTES ON SOME GENERA OF DERBIDAE (HEMIP.).

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During a visit to Stockholm last summer I had the pleasure of examining a number of Stal's historic types of Homoptera in the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseets. This has enabled me to correct some wrong ideas which I held respecting certain genera. I take this opportunity to thank Dr. Yngve Sjostedt for placing the conveniences of the museum at my disposal during my stay, and Dr. A. Roman for the trouble he went to on my behalf and the time he placed at my disposal.

LAMENIA Stal.

Lamenia Stal, Eugenes Resa Ins. p. 277 (1859); haplotype.—*caliginea* Stal.

The type material of this species consists of one female from Tahiti which appears to be the same species that I have from Samoa. The tegmen is fairly narrow and the costal and hind margins subparallel, the Sc cell is short, Sc and R being joined together to well beyond the middle of tegmen. There is no distinct shoulder keel but there is a distinct subantennal process joined to the gena by a wide base. The vertex is a little longer than wide, the frons comparatively narrow and without a median longitudinal carina; the lateral carinae are fairly large; the clypeus is tricarinate.

Thyrocephalus Kirkaldy is the same as *Lamenia*. The genus *Vekunta* Dist. comes close to *Lamenia* but there is no distinct subantennal process. A few species which I have placed in *Vekunta* have an obscure carina or ridge but it can not be mistaken for a subantennal process as found in *Lamenia*.

HERPIS Stal.

Herpis Stal, K. Sven. Vet Akad. 3. (6) p. 8 (1860).

This genus was erected for five species from Rio Janeiro of which *fusco-vittata* Stal is the type. In 1866 in a footnote in Hemiptera Africana VI, p. 193, Stal sank this genus into *Lamenia* but they can not be considered as the same. The type material of the type species consists of one female specimen with one tegmen missing; the Sc cell is long, Sc and R forking about one-third from base; Mf about middle of tegmen with six apical veins, M 1, 2, 3, 3a, 3b, 4; claval veins forking near apex of clavus and joining the claval suture; Cu 1 and Cu 1a joining before margin. No subantennal process; shoulder keels well developed; frons fairly broad, subparallel sided, with a faint carina down middle; vertex about as broad as long.

The genus *Syntames* Fowler I consider to be the same as *Herpis*. It has five apical Ms 1, 1a, 2, 3, 4, and Cu 1 does not join Cu 1a but these characters are probably not generic. For the present I shall consider them as synonyms. *Phaciocephalus* Kirk is close to *Herpis* but it has no median frontal carina. *Herpis orba* Stal, *Herpis pallidovenosa* Stal and *Herpis fimbriolata* Stal I would place in *Phaciocephalus* Kirk if the two genera are to be kept apart. *Herpis lugubrina* belongs to *Cedusa* Fowler.

CEDUSA Fowler.

Cedusa Fowler, Bio. Cent. Amer. Hom. I, p. 112 (1904); type.—*funesta* Fowler.

Fowler placed this genus in the Achilidae but it belongs to the Derbidae. It differs from *Herpis* and its allies in having a

distinct subantennal process and also shoulder keels which are sometimes small but distinct. There is no medio-frontal carina or only a very obscure one. The Sc cell is long, the Sc and R forking considerably before the middle of tegmen. M forking about level with node, with six apical veins, M 1, 1a, 1b, 2, 3, 4. The vertex is much broader than long. The shape of the tegmina distinguishes it from *Neocyclokara* Muir. *Poeciloptera vulgaris* Fitch and some other North American species hitherto generally listed under *Lamenia* belong to this genus.

The genus *Cenchrea* Westwood has a short subcostal cell, shoulder keels well developed and no subantennal process.

PHENICE Westwood.

Phenice Westwood, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. VI, p. 478 (1841); Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. XIX, p. 10 (1842). Muir, Ent. Mo. Mag. (3) IV, 1918, pp. 207, 235.

When discussing this genus in 1918 I had not seen the type and provisionally accepted the named specimens in the British Museum as being correct. The genus was erected for *Derbe fritillaris* Boh., *Derbe fasciolata* Boh., and *Derbe stellulata* Boh., and as the generic description was based upon *D. fasciolata* and that species was figured it must be the type.

The type material of *Derbe fasciolata* consists of one male specimen collected by Afzel in Sierra Leone. It has no subantennal processes and no shoulder carina. The clavus is narrowly open and the claval vein touches Cu 1a, apart from the claval suture. Cu has two branches, Cu 1 and Cu 1a, both of which reach the hind margin. M has seven branches which are pectinate, the first or basal sector is bifurcate near its base and represents M 3-4, the others are simple. R and Sc fork near the base, the Sc cell being long and narrow; the R cell is also long and narrow. Hind wing two thirds the length of tegmen, anal area developed. In profile the vertex and frons round; the antennae are nearly as long as face, cylindrical or slightly flattened.

The type material of *Derbe stellulata* Bohm. consists of one female collected by Afzel in Sierra Leone and it is typical of the genus *Phenice*. *Derbe fritillaris* belongs to the genus *Proutisa* Kirkaldy to which *Phenice moesta* Westw. also belongs. Unfortunately the latter was considered typical of the genus for a long time and led to some confusion. Kirkaldy never recognized that *Phenice* belonged to the Derbinae and *Proutista* to the Zoraidinae. The genus *Phenice* comes near to *Dawnaria* Dist., but it is easily recognized from it by the pectinate form of the Ms and the longer antennae. *Phenice furcata-vittata* Stal from Java is a *Proutista*.

PARAPHENICE, new genus.

The examination of the type material of *Phenice fasciolata* (Bohm.) shows that the species which I formerly placed under *Phenice*¹ belong to a genus which at present has no name and for which I propose the name *Paraphenice* type *Phenice neavei* Muir.²

Vertex much longer than width at base, base wider than apex, lateral carinae not meeting together at apex. Frons much longer than wide (about 4 to 1), lateral carinae not touching. Length of antennae less than half the length of face, length of second segment about twice the width, arista at apex. Subantennal process well developed; shoulder keels very small. Mesonotum tricarinate. Sc+R forking near base, Sc cell long and narrow, R cell long and narrow; M pectinate with five sectors, the first or basal sector furcate near its base and in intimate connection with, and appearing as pertaining to, the cubitus. Cu with two branches, Cu 1 and Cu 1a, the latter joining the extended suture and not reaching the hind margin; clavus narrowly open; claval fork near middle. Wings about two-thirds the length of tegmina; anal area well developed with anal veins.

This genus is easily separated from *Phenice* by the presence of the subantennal process and by the smaller antennae.

FLACCIA Stal.

This genus is the same as *Lyricea* Kirkaldy and *F. conspersa* Stal=*L. imthurni* Kirk.

PEGGIA Kirkaldy.

The type of this genus is *Nebrissa nitida* Stal and the type material consists of one female specimen which enables me to state the following synonymy:

Nebrissa Stal, Ofv. Vet. Akad. Forh 27, 751 (1870) name preoccupied.

Peggia Kirkaldy, Entomologist (1901) 34, 6, new name.

Mindana Muir, Philip. Journ. Sci. D. 12 (1917) 94, name preoccupied.

Leurometopon Muir, op. c. 20. 3 (1922) 349, new name.

Nebrissa nitida Stal=*Mindana latifrons* Muir.

Peggia irrorata Muir (Philip. Journ. Sci. D. 12 (1917), 87), can be placed in *Zoraida* subgenus *Peggiopsis* until the genus is revised.

Zoraida westwoodi (Stal) is represented in the Museum by one male, the type, and it is not the same as the species identified by me as such (Philip. Journ. Sci. XII, D. 2, p. 82 (1917)). The species therein described and wrongly named *westwoodi* (Stal) I now name *Zoraida falsa* Muir.

¹—²Ent. Mo. Mag. 1918, p. 235.

RAIZODA, new genus.

Deribia signoreti Coquerel is represented in the Museum by several specimens which may be part of the type material. I consider it as the type of a new genus.

In the tegmen the first or basal median sector is furcate, the Cu is free from the first median sector, Cu 1 enters the hind margin direct and Cu 1a joins the claval vein and enters the hind margin. Sc and R fork slightly before the middle of tegmen; Sc cell fairly large; R cell fairly large, slightly broadened on apical third; M with four sectors. Wings about half the length of tegmen. Antennae small, with arista at apex. Clypeus longer than face. Head in profile round. Female genital styles abortive.

This genus approaches *Zoraida* and allies in having the first or basal median sector furcate but it is not so intimately connected to the cubital system. It differs from these genera in having small antennae. The *Proutista* group either have none of their median sectors furcate or they have the third (counting from the base upward). The genus *Deribia* belongs to the Otiocerine (Derbinae).

**EVIDENCE THAT THE MEXICAN BEAN BEETLE WAS PRESENT
IN THE UNITED STATES AS EARLY AS 1850.**

By F. H. CHITTENDEN.

In 1920 the writer made the statement¹ that the "bean ladybird" was, as is well known, described originally in 1850 from Mexico and that injuries were first noticed at about that time. This statement was based on a letter from Judge J. F. Wierlandy, dated July 23, 1889, that *Epilachna corrupta* Muls. had been known by its injuries at Watrous, N. Mex., 40 years earlier than the date of writing, which would be about 1849. This will make a period of at least 74 or approximately 75 years that the species has been known to occur in New Mexico. The object of this note is to call attention to the fact that this matter has been overlooked by most writers who have published in regard to this species since 1920. Where an error has once been perpetrated, it is apt to be repeated indefinitely until corrected.

¹Bull. 843, U. S. Dept. Agric., p. 10.